IOWA Economic Development Authority (EDA)

-Infrastructure Recovery



Disaster Infrastructure Recovery Program

» Background on Infrastructure Recovery

- Total Economic Development Disaster Infrastructure Funding \$177 million
- 90+ Separate Contracts
 - Predominantly sanitary sewer lining and separation issues resulting in reduced household sewer backups, less treatment costs for storm water and fewer overflows of treatment plants and illegal discharges into streams
- Includes Infrastructure Disaster Recovery and HMGP / FEMA Match Projects



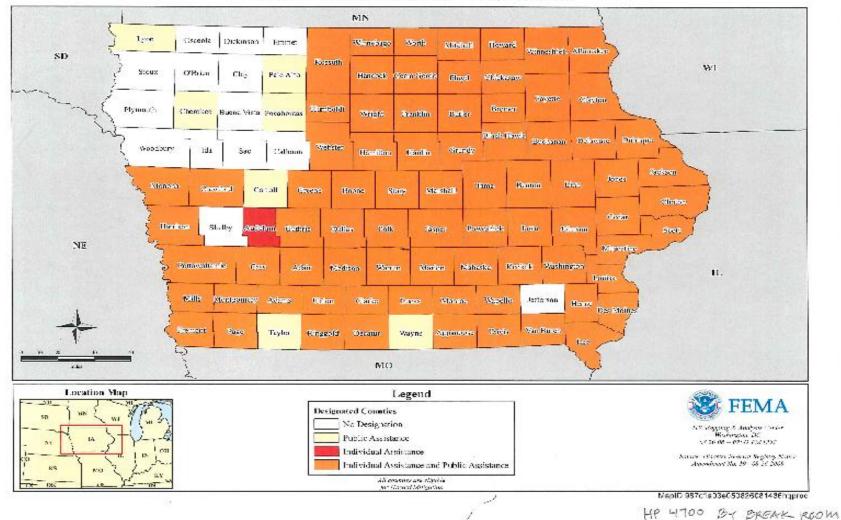
Program Snapshot

» Infrastructure Program Progress

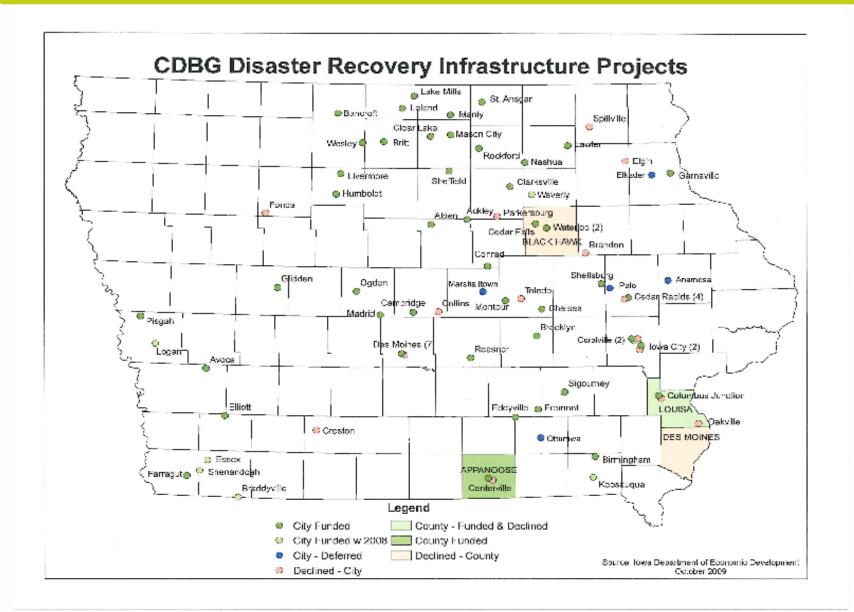
- 90+ Separate Contracts
 - 8 Des Moines \$ 25,900,000
 - 7 Cedar Rapids \$ 32,267,000
 - 5 lowa City \$ 27,450,000
 - Coralville \$ 12,100,000
- 50 Projects have been monitored to-date (construction at least 50% complete)
- 11Projects Completed and Project Closed
- 2 Projects Withdrawn



FEMA-1763-DR, Iowa Disaster Declaration as of 08/26/2008









Award Criteria

Two infrastructure project managers reviewed each application independently using preestablished rating criteria established in the State of Iowa Action Plan for disaster recovery.

The criteria were:

- 1. Urgency of need for the facility and threat to health, safety, or welfare.
- 2. Sufficient other local, state, or federal funds are not available.
- Use of additional taxes or user fees would place undue burden on LMI.
- 4. Likelihood the project will be completed in a timely manner.
- 5. Benefit to low- and moderate- income persons.

Under criterion one priorities were established as follows:

- Sanitary sewer/drinking water supply.
- 2. Storm/sanitary.
- 3. Storm sewers.
- 4. Roads/bridges.
- Levee/flood walls.
- 6. Miscellaneous (designs, dams, neighborhood revitalization).



Program Design

» What Worked Well

- Existing Competitive Water / Sewer CDBG Program Guidelines to work from
- Ability of Experienced COG's to act as Project Administrators (\$8,000 \$20,000 fees)
 - Familiarity with environmental requirements, procurement, federal language and Davis-Bacon regulation.



Program Design

» What Did Not Work Well

- » 75% FEMA / 25% CDBG Match Program
 - IEDA Imposed an LMI Requirement on Projects
 - FEMA Funds did not require Davis-Bacon Labor Standards Use of CDBG funds and Davis-Bacon requirement resulted in a "fear" of higher overall wages for the entire project

» Infrastructure Recovery Program

- Decision to fund lower priority projects
 - Levees, flood walls, bridges
 - A longer and/or 2nd round of application time frame would have resulted in many more higher priority projects (water supply, sanitary/storm sewers)
- Clear requirements for City Match, LMI
- No incentive for "green" storm water systems design



Program Implementation

» What Worked Well

- Intangibles Administration & staff of IEDA
 - Perspective of "lowans helping lowans"
- Disaster Occurred May / June 2008 , FEMA Declaration #1763 on 8/26/08
 - \$ 16,000,000 Awarded and contracted by June 2009 (12 months)
 - \$ 110,000,000 Awarded and contracted by December 2009 (18 months)
 - \$ 177,000,000 Awarded and contracted by December 2010
- Good working relationship with IDNR (Dept. of Natural Resources)
 - Monthly status meetings to discuss application and permit review



Program Implementation

» What Did Not Work Well

- In part due to quick application turn-around there were isolated cases of COG / City / Engineer underestimating project scope and /or costs
- Description of Iowa City Issues / Problems
 - Levee Questions Are levees and flood walls best left to Corps of Engineers for funding?
 - Citizen / Staff / Council Relationships



Contact Information

- » Joe Bohlke lowa Economic Development Authority Joseph.Bohlke@iowa.gov (515) 725-3011
- » For additional program information please visit: http://iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/

